

# The Times-DiPATCH

DAILY-WEEDLY-SUNDAY.

Business Office.....216 E. Main Street  
 Manchester Bureau.....1102 Hull Street  
 Petersburg Bureau.....109 N. Sycamore Street  
 Lynchburg Bureau.....215 Eighth Street

BY MAIL. One Six Three One  
 POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Mo.  
 Daily with Sunday.....\$4.00 \$2.00 \$1.50  
 Daily without Sunday.....4.00 2.00 1.50  
 Sunday edition only.....2.00 1.00 .50  
 Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 .50 .25

By Times-DiPATCH Carrier. Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg.

One Week  
 Daily with Sunday.....14 cents  
 Daily without Sunday.....10 cents  
 Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1910.

## UP TO THE VOTERS.

The Democratic city primary will be held next Thursday. On that day all the members of the Common Council and half the members of the Board of Aldermen will be nominated by the Democrats of the city. As the Republicans will hardly have the face to put a ticket in the field, and would, of course, be snowed under if they did, the men chosen Thursday will be the men who are to administer the affairs of the city for the next two years.

More will depend upon this City Council than upon any body chosen by the voters of Richmond since the restoration of the white man's rule in the city. The new Council will have almost five million dollars to spend. It will have a new ward to reorganize and to provide for. It will have a municipal electric lighting plant to build. It will have much street paving to do. It will grapple with more problems and larger problems than any Council within the last twenty years.

The voters of the city evidently do not appreciate these facts, or if they appreciate them, they have not shown it by their action. There has not been a duller municipal campaign than this one in recent years or a campaign marked by so little general interest.

But for the fact that a few Councilmen are moving about among their constituents, there would be nothing to indicate that the people of Richmond are about to choose the most important of all officers—those who will make the future of our city, for weal or for woe.

This lack of interest would be excusable if the men who are to be chosen for the Council were qualified as a whole to do their full duty by the city and were competent to handle the great business interests of the city. It would matter very little, then, who were the nominees of the party.

It is useless and senseless to condemn all the men who are in the Council or who are running for the Council, since no general condemnation will hold. There are many good men in the Council and many good men among those now to be named for the Council. These men are known by their works to every citizen of Richmond, and they have shown by their votes that they seek only the best interests of the city. These men should be assured by every right-thinking man that their services are appreciated, and it should be the duty of every honest voter to give the men whose record he knows and whose allegiance he has tested, his support at the polls.

The presence of these good men on the ticket, however, should not close the eyes of voters to the fact that the Council whose record is not above reproach. Not one of these men, so far as we know, has ever been convicted of wrongdoing or has ever been even suspected of evil; yet this does not make them proper men to hold office, some of them have shown an inability to handle large problems, and others have shown a narrow, partisan spirit in deciding questions which concern the welfare of the whole city. Then, too, there are new men applying for seats in the Council and in the Board who have never shown their ability as public servants or their right to hold office.

If all the good men on the party ticket as candidates in the election Thursday are chosen, the city will have a very fair business administration. If only a part of the good men are elected and any of the undesirable men are named, the city will be the loser.

The choice of the right men and the defeat of the wrong men depends entirely upon the voters of the wards. Practically every man who will go to the polls on Thursday knows the men for whom he must vote, and if he does not know them, he knows something of their record. He can secure good government for Richmond if he will scan his ballot carefully and scratch every man whom he does not think qualified for office. If the voters do their duty, the city has nothing to fear. If the voters fail to do their duty, they have only themselves to blame for anything that may happen in the next Council. It is "up to the voters."

## SCRATCHING THE TARTAR.

The latest reports from China indicate a much graver uprising than was at first expected even by those familiar with the way the Chinese do a thing when they start. The New York Times, which is not noted for its exaggerated views of anything or anybody, except, of course, Commodore Peary, estimates that at least 24,000 natives have been killed in Chang-Sha, with fatalities in adjoining districts mounting well into the thousands. The Governor of Hu-Nan, whoever he may be, and a number of other high provincial dignitaries have been killed; the whole city of Chang-Sha is burning, some of the crack regiments of the Chinese service have mutinied

and are openly sympathizing with the rioters.

China is so far from America that our people, in the main, do not care very much what happens there, and view with complacency their riots, uprisings, revolutions and rebellions, as long as no Americans are killed and American trade is not interfered with. In this case, however, the riots are interesting, owing to the alleged prominent part played in them by the men who are being held up by travelers as the coming citizens of the world. It appears that while the rough element in the city of Chang-Sha—an element that despises the foreigners much more than it fears the devil—began to riot, the "civilized" Chinese were very quick to join in. They forgot their good manners, their education and their much-vaunted occidentalism as soon as the riots began, and they cut throats, set fire to foreign property, looted stores and massacred all comers with as much fendish joy as the roughest of the rough.

We wonder what the admirers of the "New China" will say to this, and we wonder what estimate they will put upon the valor of the troops who were soon to make a world-wide war possible, now that these soldiers have turned their muskets against their officers and have joined with the hoodlum element of the provinces. China may be "coming," but these travelers are prone to put it, but she has a long way to come.

The truth of the whole business is that the Oriental may change his garb, but he does not change his heart. He may mimic the customs of the Western world, but he adheres in his soul to his own customs, and he will revert to them as soon as the opportunity comes. Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar; scratch a modern Chinaman and you find the same ferocious Oriental beneath the veneer of Western civilization.

## PATTERSON'S RECORD IN TENNESSEE.

In thirty-eight months Governor Patterson, of Tennessee, has issued 556 pardons to criminals convicted in the courts of that State, an average of nearly six pardons a week. He has set 155 murderers free; he has extended the executive clemency to 103 illicit liquor dealers; he has turned loose upon the community 175 persons convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapons; he has delivered from prison 125 thieves, and has pardoned 42 criminals convicted of minor misdemeanors. In the exercise of his executive authority he has undone the work of 152 judges and 1,824 jurors who served in the trial of cases for murder. This is a fearful record—the worst we have ever known, except possibly during the Reconstruction days, when pardons were gold in job lots by at least one of the Governors in that dark and hopeless period.

Governor Patterson is a Democrat. He is supposed to represent the best citizens of Tennessee; at least he stands for the white civilization of that Commonwealth. His latest act was possibly his worst, and in pardoning Colonel Duncan B. Cooper he invited the distrust and contempt of all law-abiding citizens. There was some very idle talk at the time this pardon was issued of personal violence, but the killing of Patterson and the lynching of Cooper would have only deepened the shame of Tennessee. What the people of that State ought to do is to drive Patterson and the people who stand with him out of power forever. In that way only can they regain their own self-respect and entitle themselves to the confidence and the esteem of their neighbors.

## BELIEVE IN THEIR TOWN.

Columbia, South Carolina, is one of the most progressive towns in the South. We remember when it was the deadest place in the world—not much more than a run-down country village with a glorious past, but apparently with no future. All that has been changed in recent years. In 1900, according to the last United States Census, the population of the place was 21,108. It is estimated that the population has nearly doubled within the last ten years. Property that twenty-five years ago could hardly be given away, is now worth something like \$200 the front foot on the main street of the town. All manufacturing industries of the place have been marvelously increased. The railroad facilities are equal to those of the best towns in the South, and the people are wide awake.

Last Friday night a great movement culminated in Columbia, which showed the faith of its people in their home town and their public spirit as well. It was determined that Columbia needed a Young Men's Christian Association Building. The campaign was short, sharp and decisive, and in the course of a few days, by active, intelligent and never-ceasing work, the sum of \$36,567 was raised for this purpose. There were about one thousand two hundred subscribers to the fund. They represented every interest and industry in the place. They subscribed because they felt that the town needed it and they were loyal to the town. That is the whole story, and that is the story which should inspire the people in other communities, who really want to accomplish good work, to go ahead and do it. Team work is the greatest thing in the world—not only on the diamond but in the ordinary everyday affairs of life. The world loves a lover, but it also loves a giver.

## TELLING HIS BROTHERS ABOUT IT.

R. D. Stinson, black and from Georgia, is in New York soliciting funds for the rebuilding of a negro college in his State. On Sunday he spoke before the brethren of the Bethesda African Church and appealed to them for money with which to repair the damages suffered by his school during a recent fire. His appeal was successful, and the collection overjoyed the speakers, according to reports in the

## New York Times.

In the course of his remarks, however, Stinson did some plain talking about his race, and told the New York negroes what he thought of them and of their progress. He characterized the negroes of the North as a whining people, and he wound up with these simple truths:

"Members of our race in the North have opportunities to train themselves that those of the South have not, and they get better prices for their labor, yet I am not boasting when I tell you that our people in the South are outstripping you here. It is not because you have not the chance, it is because your false pride and ambition are in advance of your better judgment."

Stinson's hearers probably did not relish his rebuke; but we are glad that a Southern negro had the common sense and the courage to tell the New York negroes what they have been needing to know for a long time.

The negro in the North has been more or less of a "professional" since the days William Lloyd Garrison canonized every black skin from the summit of Beacon Hill. They feel, or pretend to feel, that they are due special privileges in the house of their friends, and they think because they are negroes that the North should withhold no good gift from them. They are waking from their dream, as fast as the people of the North are willing to open their eyes from the abolition slumber and to arouse their sleeping benefactors; but while they have slumbered and slept, the negroes of the South, as Stinson says, have left their Northern brethren in the rear.

The discipline to which the negroes of the South have been subjected has been their salvation during all the years since they were given their freedom. When they came from slavery the negroes went to extremes. Their liberty was their undoing, and the privileges they enjoyed all but ruined them. Since the restoration of white rule, the negroes have gone to work, in Virginia at least, and have kept in their place. Restrained by the good sense of the whites and by the good counsel of many of their own leaders, they have moved forward slowly but surely.

Stinson told the New York negroes that they had better opportunities in the North than they enjoyed in the South. This may be true, wages are certainly higher, advantages are perhaps greater; but for all of this the negroes are fast losing their love for the North. The best men among them are realizing that the South is the natural home of the negro and that the Southern man is the best friend of the negro. It is not desirable that all of the blacks could realize these facts, especially as the South is anxious to let the North have all the negroes it wants, but it is refreshing to see that the negro is coming to himself and is learning where his own hopes lie.

## FEW DIE: NONE RESIGN.

Senator Aldrich has put to sleep the story that he will not be a candidate for re-election. There is no reason why he should step down and out. We do not like his politics, we have never agreed with his policies; but we have always conceded his ability and we do not doubt that he is as honest as the times would permit any man from his part of the country and of his party to be. There is no better man among the Republicans of Rhode Island and we should prefer a rascal to a fool; at least that is the way an old proverb reads. Now, if the people of Rhode Island would only get honest long enough to elect a Democrat to the Senate in the place of Mr. Aldrich, that would be the thing to do; but if some other Republican is to succeed him, we should prefer Aldrich to a cheaper man.

One by one, the stories of the wide-awake Washington correspondents discover their own falsehood. Macveagh declares that he has no intention of abandoning the Treasury portfolio. Wilson is holding on to Agriculture very tight. Knox likes his job as Secretary of State so well that he is working for \$1,000 a year less than any of the other Cabinet officers, and Ballinger is fighting for his office with a stubborn will and at great expense for the lawyers who are defending him against the assaults of his enemies. Then there is the Speaker, who holds on in spite of the Insurgents, administering the duties of his office as if nothing had happened, the Committee on Rules having been "fixed" to his taste.

Up to this writing there has been no suggestion that Mr. Taft will resign, although there is no telling what he will do when the Colonel gets back. Somehow, the correspondents do not appear to have been taken into anybody's confidence; but that doesn't matter. They go on day after day making up new stories, which the people read and which nobody believes.

## THE MONUMENT TO CALVIN.

Plans were adopted at Geneva last year for the erection of a monument to John Calvin, the great Reformer, to cost \$100,000. Geneva has pledged \$40,000 toward the monument; Bohemia has raised \$1,000, and Hungary has pledged \$10,000. The United States, which owes more to Calvin probably than any other country in the world, has so far subscribed only \$1,000 for the monument. Last year ever so many meetings were held in this country and many eloquent addresses were made by the ablest men, showing how much we owed to the Reformer. These addresses were heard by thousands and were printed in thousands of newspapers, secular and religious. One would have thought from the fervor of the speakers and the attention of their audiences that the subscriptions would have poured in; but it is so much easier to talk than it is to give, and the United States has done no better than little Bohemia.

Of course, Calvin does not care, nobody knows to this day where he is buried; but it looks as if the people who talk Calvin and follow Calvin would welcome the opportunity to pay something for the monument to his memory.

## COMING INTO ITS OWN.

John Redmond, patriotic leader of the Irish Nationalists in the British House of Commons, has come to terms with Premier Asquith. He announced in the House yesterday that his party had held a caucus and had decided that it would support Asquith to the end in his demand for the passage of the Lloyd-George budget. When Mr. Asquith wants the Irish vote, he has only to call for it.

This is a victory for Asquith. Without it, his control of the situation was uncertain and his ability to hold his majority was in grave doubt; but with it, the Premier may be able to carry through his programme to the letter. The Lords must go; the budget must be enacted, and England, for a few months at least, must submit to the most radical rule it has ever seen. Redmond's decision, however, means victory for Redmond as well as for Asquith. The Irish leader held the situation in the hollow of his hand, and he knew it. He had only to say the word, and Asquith's majority would be lost. He had only to throw the Irish vote, on a single measure, with the Unionists, and the Cabinet would have to resign. In the circumstances, it is safe to say that Redmond put a high price on his power and got it.

Beyond question the price which Asquith paid was a home-rule bill. Redmond was fighting for this above all else, and he wanted this even more than he wanted the overthrow of the Lords. He had nothing else to ask, and he would accept nothing else. Asquith had to pay or surrender.

This means that the home-rule question will be the third issue to come up before Parliament and will probably be taken up as soon as the budget is passed and the wings of fledgling Lords are clipped. A home-rule bill will be introduced, as a part of the Government programme, and will be given the support of the Liberals.

If the bill is passed, it will be the most belated bit of justice in the history of England. Ireland deserves home-rule to-day, a parliament of its own, a local government, and such autonomy, at least, as that enjoyed by Canada or by Australasia. Ireland has deserved this since the days of the Boyne, and England's refusal to grant it has been the greatest disgrace of the Empire's history. Besides it, the Oplum War and the South African brigandage seem as trifling wrongs.

The only question will be whether or not Mr. Asquith can do his part. The English have always been afraid of Irish home-rule and they have balked at every bill introduced to that end. Gladstone went out of office because he could not hold his majority in favor of home-rule, even when he had carried through every other measure advocated by his party. Other premiers, strongly entrenched in the House, have seen their majorities dwindle and their influence lessen from the day they broached home-rule. If Asquith can carry his party for home-rule, he will not only pay a national debt, but he will have shown his ability as a great statesman and a great patriot.

## THE CONQUERING CROTHERS.

A meeting of the Alumni Association of the West Nottingham Institution, Cecil County, was held at the State House in Annapolis last Friday night. The members being guests of Governor Crothers, of Maryland. The Sunpaper says that this is "a movement which it is hoped by its friends will ultimately land Governor Crothers in the Presidency of the United States." This view seems to have been held by Dr. J. M. H. Rowland, a member of the Association, who acted as toastmaster, and who "brought up the subject when he said he hoped that in the near future the members would be entertained by the Governor in the White House, Washington." It is further reported that "it was the consensus of opinions of those present that if the movement were given encouragement in the State the nomination of the Governor might be secured. It was contended that with his record for progressive legislation and his unquestioned Democracy his name will go before the next convention as one of the most available candidates."

There was some talk at the dinner about other Presidential availabilities, such as Judson Harmon, of Ohio; William J. Gaynor, of New York; Governor Folk, of Missouri; and Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University; but it was only talk, as "Governor Crothers' friends believe he will be stronger before the rank and file of the party than either of those mentioned."

This is the most unexpected thing that has happened in politics this year or in any year that we recollect. If he should be nominated, Governor Crothers would command, of course, the unanimous vote of the Democrats of Maryland, perhaps, and he would certainly have comparatively easy sailing with the colored voters of the State for setting aside the work of the Democratic Legislature on the negro suffrage question. That would be a strong card for him to play, and in a close state it ought to count for something in making up the returns. But we do not think that this is the time for the nomination of Governor Crothers. Millions of people in the

United States never heard of him before; but now that he has been mentioned by the alumni association of the West Nottingham Institution, he can afford to wait his turn. As things now stand, if Mr. Bryan doesn't want the nomination, and will not take it, we are for Harmon.

## NOT MUCH OF A CLIMB, AFTER ALL.

The Springfield Republican is not just exactly "from Missouri," but there are times when it has to be shown before it will believe. Just now it is throwing some light, and at the same time much doubt, on the stories that have been told about the ascent of Mt. McKinley by the Fairbanks Expedition. Not one of the members of this party had any technical experience in mountain climbing, nor had any of them the least scientific education. They had no apparatus except photographic cameras and a barometer. They were not fitted out for the work before them. They claim to have travelled the greater part of the way on snowshoes, had no spikes in their footgear for hard climbing, and claim to have gone up a steep ice-field for a distance of 4,000 feet by heaving steps in the icy slope. "This meant," says the Republican, "heaving out a stairway in an ice wall for a distance of some three-quarters of a mile." They travelled light as for prospecting, and had to make several trips up and down the 4,000 feet of stairway in the solid ice and at an angle of probably not less than eighty-five degrees to fetch their supplies. In addition, they toted up to the summit of the mountain a flagpole, fourteen feet long, from which they floated the Stars and Stripes.

The Republican suspends judgment, because it is a very careful newspaper, but it is almost ready to believe from the ease with which the Fairbanks Expedition climbed to "the top of the continent," that even old Dr. Cook might have gotten there without discomfort or very hard work. If the New York Times doesn't mind and can find Captain Loew, we wish it would have that eminent calculator to look over the records of the Fairbanks fakers. The more other people try to do what Dr. Cook has done, the more certain it is that Dr. Cook is not in his own class.

All honor to Henry Curtis Bennett, a Bow Street magistrate of London, who has decided against the matinee hat. A woman author went to one of the London theatres wearing one of the "ridiculous things," as it was called by the complainant, which secured the vision of all persons sitting behind her for miles. When she was requested to remove it, the meek-spirited man to do so, and, finally, the case got into court, and Judge Bennett rose to the occasion. That's the sort of law we ought to have in this country. Women who wear hats of this kind ought to pay for the whole performance or stay away from the theatre.

The sad thing about the Charlotte Observer is that it has just now no chances of salvation at all. It has probably heard that some vessels have been chosen for exactly what is going to happen to it, if it does not put in all the rest of its years in begging pardon for what it has already done of an accusatory and damning character.

The Portland Eastern Argus reports that at a recent prohibition meeting in that town, on a Sunday, one speaker said that real prohibition had never been tried for the reason that the enforcement of the law had never been in the hands of its friends. Says the Argus: "This is the statement of a Maine prohibitionist after half a century of prohibition, with the Republican party, which professes to stand for prohibition and law enforcement, in control most of the time. What more need be said?" That looks very conclusive to us, but, of course, it will not be accepted by those who contend that morality can be legislated into a people.

At last Henry Watterson has found one thing Mr. Taft has done that he can approve without fear of losing that dinner he has waged with Mr. Pulitzer. He says that instead of being hissed Mr. Taft's speech to the Woman Suffrage Convention "should have been listened to and pondered."

We wish our friends in New England would adopt the cotton-seed flour diet. It contains 37 per cent. more protein than white flour, and protein is exactly what the Yankees need.

Brigadier-General William I. Marshall, chief of engineers of the army, will retire from the service in June for age, and the President will have to name his successor. Three officers have been mentioned for the succession—Lieutenant-Colonel Goethals, now engaged in building the Panama Canal; Colonel William M. Black, engineer officer at New York; and Colonel Frederic V. Abbot, on duty with the War Department in charge of river and harbor improvement projects. It is said that Colonel Goethals prefers to continue his work on the canal. We do not know anything about Colonel Black, but presume he is a very competent officer. We do know Colonel Abbot to be one of the most capable and conscientious officers in the military service of the country, and the President would make no mistake in appointing him to succeed General Marshall.

Says the Houston Post: "Life is not all sunshine and roses," writes Miss Lou Alexander, in the Charleston Sunday News. Not in Texas it is sunshine roses, but here in South Carolina, ice cream bricks, caramels, and plenty of fish.

Isn't it strange that the Houston papers can never think a thought without working in some reference to "intoxication"? Now, in Richmond, we never think of measuring one's capacity for the joy, glory and privileges of life in this town by the quantity of stuff one can get to eat and drink. Here life is real, life is honest, and the fragrance of the flowers and the beauty of the sunshine and the glory of the skies are only regarded as a mere foreshadowing of what is to be reaped in the Heavenly Country just across the River.

# Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-DiPATCH. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

## The Leading Dictionaries.

1. Please inform me which are the three leading dictionaries.  
 2. Please inform me which are the three leading encyclopedias.  
 3. Inform me which is correct, 5-4-6 or 6-4-5.  
 4. Please give me the four leading papers in the world in circulation.  
 5. Please tell me if Peter Jackson, John C. Sullivan ever fought for a prize.  
 6. Why was the coupon of The Times-DiPATCH omitted on February 19, 1910?  
 READER.

Auburn Mills, Va.  
 1. The Century, the Standard and Murray's.  
 2. The three leading encyclopedias in the English language are the Encyclopedia Britannica, the International and Nelson's.  
 3. Either form is good. When you see the singular verb, "the sum of" is understood as the subject.  
 4. No such fight is listed in our sporting stories.  
 5. The coupon was misdated through mistake. It will be accepted in due course.  
 6. The coupon was omitted through oversight.

## Listing Bank Stock.

Can a person whose home is in Illinois, as owner of stock in Richmond bank, State or national, elect to list that stock for taxation in Illinois on his State return? Such listing would increase the county fund for schools, roads, etc., if made by all owners residing in the county.

READER.  
 This is a technical question, which should be considered by the commissioner of the revenue. You will find in the "State of Illinois" sections 17-22 of the tax bill approved April 16, 1907.

# ANNA GOULD'S HUSBAND DEPRIVED OF HONORS

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

HAT Emperor William declined to have anything whatsoever to do with the Duke of Talleyrand-Sagan, the second husband of the Countess of Talleyrand, has just been brought to light, at a meeting held in the little Silesian town of Sagan, of the Duke's refusal to accept of one kind and another another Sagan estates to the tune of over \$1,000,000, which it is only fair to add, represents the greatest sum of money the present duke but also of his father, who died the other day, and of his grandfather, who died in 1893. At the meeting, which was attended by the French and German lawyers of the Duke, they made a point of the fact that the trustee of the estate, who, with the consent of the Kaiser and of the members of the house of Talleyrand-Sagan, is managing the estate for the benefit of the creditors, is exclusively the Duke's property. The Duke is a half-brother of the late Duke of Talleyrand-Sagan. The lawyers intimate that owing to the management of the Sagan estates they produce so little revenue that it will be necessary for the Duke to pay the existing liabilities.

They add that recently a family council of the Talleyrands and of their relatives to meet in Germany, in which all the French and German members of the house were represented, and which solemnly expelled the Duke from the family, although by right of inheritance he was the chief thereof. This species of dukedom, at which the duke was so shocked, and at which he was not invited to appear, he had his verdict submitted to the Emperor, who indicated to him his signature and gave it his royal approval.

The Talleyrands and Sagens are half-French and half-German all the great houses of the world, and they call family unions, managed by the Duke, to whom they are accountable for their conduct. To be expelled from the family is a disgrace that can happen to a man. The family unions are recognized by the sovereign to the extent of granting to one of its members a seat in the House of Lords. The Emperor, by his capacity of King of Prussia, should have indicated the expulsion of the Duke from the family. The Duke and Sagan from the Talleyrand-Porterford family union, as unworthy to belong thereto, has the effect of excluding him from the right of Prussian nobility, in spite of his Prussian dual title, and from all the official and social prerogatives which he and his American wife, Mrs. Sagan, have enjoyed in connection with the dukedom of Sagan. The latter is a fief held from the crown of Prussia.

## Concerning Lord Cranbrook.

It is always refreshing to find a peer of relatively modern creation who is prouder to trace his descent from honest peasants than from mythical Norman ancestors. The Duke of Devonshire is to be found in the "memoir" of the late Earl of Cranbrook, which has just been published by one of his sons, Lord Alfred Cranbrook, Vice-President of the South Eastern Railway of England. Lord Cranbrook, who enjoyed in a very exceptional degree the friendship of Queen Victoria, was the great-grandson of Yorkshire farm hands, the family formerly being known as the Cranbrooks, who while practicing law at Bradford, seized the opportunity of purchasing the Low-moor Iron Works, in Lancashire, and became a member of the bar, but gave up law for politics, owing to the repeated refusal of a Liberal Lord Chancellor to accept of him to the rank of Queen's counsel. Ten years later found him in office as Secretary of State for the Home Department, when he devoted upon him the Fenian movement, which had crossed the St. George's Channel from Ireland to England.

While Secretary of State for the Home Department, he was the victim of a hoax, engineered in Canada, according to which an attempt was to be made to assassinate him or to kidnap him. The Queen, while staying at Osborne, in the summer of 1866, he insisted on enjoining her with most extraordinary safeguards and precautions, and he was subjected to a number of restrictions which she found intolerable. There were all sorts of "hoaxes" and "hoaxing" by the press, including the arrest in the grounds of Osborne of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, and of the Queen's principal dressmaker, and a number of persons. When at length the fact was established that the alleged conspiracy to kill or kidnap the Queen was a mere hoax, the Queen was triumphant, and, womanlike, gave the unfortunate Lord Cranbrook a piece of her mind.

Lord Cranbrook was a member of the Conservative party to succeed Disraeli as leader in the House of Commons. Disraeli, however, made the mistake of handing over the office to Lord Northcliffe, who had few of the requirements of leadership in the House of Commons. Cranbrook felt acutely the blow to his hopes, and in 1878 accepted a peerage, and was transferred from Gathorne-Hardy to the House of Lords. He was a member of the Privy Council, he refused office in 1895, on the score of old age. He celebrated his golden wedding. He died in 1905, leaving an

## Law Schools in California.

Please give me the names of all the law schools in California, and what cities they are located in.  
 A SUBSCRIBER.  
 We cannot list those schools in our column. Write to the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

## The Next Reunion.

1. Where will the next reunion of the Confederates be held?  
 2. How many soldiers are in the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Richmond?  
 J. R. D.  
 1. The next general reunion will be held at Mobile, Ala., April 26-28.  
 2. About 250.

## Marriage License.

If a couple wishing to be married should apply to the clerk of the county of Virginia and the clerk designate that same county as the place in which said marriage is to be solemnized, and that the couple take that same license to a minister over in another county in Virginia and be married there, under authority of the clerk designate, is this legal?  
 2. If so, in which of the counties, the former or the latter, would the marriage license have to be returned to be recorded?  
 1. We think not.  
 2. The law requires that a license be returned to the clerk issuing it.  
 INQUIRE.

## Not for Us.

A Subscriber, Kenbridge, Va.: If you will read the caption of this column you will see why your query cannot be answered here.

## "In the Green Fields of Virginia."

Please tell me who is the author of the song, "In the Green Fields of Virginia," and give me the words to same.  
 READER.  
 Comments cannot be reprinted in this column.

# ANNA GOULD'S HUSBAND DEPRIVED OF HONORS

elaborate diary, in over 200 volumes, running from 1837 until within a few weeks of his demise, and which contains a mine of information concerning the Victorian era, and which, succeeded in his honors by his eldest son, whose only office-holding has been that of private secretary to his father, and who, in his diary, records the duties and obligations of a Victorian gentleman, making his home at Henric Park, Cranbrook, in Kent. His eldest son, Lord Medway, is married to a daughter of Lord Glasgow.

## Power of the Papacy.

Each year the Vatican publishes a sort of official annual, entitled "Annuario Ecclesiastico Ufficiale," which furnishes extremely interesting reading for it shows the organization of the action of the Italian government in first depriving the Pope of his temporal sovereignty and of his dominions, and then, confiscating the property of the religious orders and in suppressing many of the latter. The papacy is more powerful, or rather more influential, in the Eternal City more than ever before. Thus, whereas in years ago the bishops and cardinals in Rome numbered thirty-six, there are to-day 250. The churches, in spite of the many that have been demolished in connection with the architectural expansion of the city, number to-day 530. Instead of 61 monasteries having a community of monks, there are to-day 170, and in lieu of 60 convents in 1850, there are to-day 250 in the Eternal City. In 1850 the ecclesiastical colleges numbered 19; to-day there are more than twice that number.

This does not include the numerous colleges maintained by Catholics in foreign nations, such as the American College, the Scotch College, the Irish College, the English College, those of Canada, Portugal, Germany, Poland, Belgium, Hungary, etc., all of which derive their direction and receive their influence from the Vatican. And then, too, the Annual shows that there is not a religious order existing in the world, and recognized by the Holy See, which is not represented in the Eternal City by a smaller or larger number of its members; in some instances by an entire community.

In short, the Annuario Ecclesiastico for 1910 demonstrates the fact that the papacy, far from having suffered materially through the loss of its temporal sovereignty in 1870, is to-day more powerful than ever. It yields authority—over an immeasurably greater number of adherents than forty years ago, and exercises a more far-reaching and weighty influence, not only in religious, but also in social and political life to-day than was ever to be known in any previous period prior to the conversion of Rome into the capital of United Italy.  
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